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graph TD; 2([INPUT IMAGE]) --> 4[IMAGE SEGMENTATION]; 4 --> 6[FEATURE EXTRACTION]; 6 --> 8[BELIEF COMPUTATION]; 8 --> 10[ASSIGN BELIEF VALUES TO PIXELS]; 10 --> 12([BELIEF MAP]);
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The flowchart illustrates the proposed method for image segmentation. It begins with an input image (2), which undergoes image segmentation (4). The resulting segmented image is then processed for feature extraction (6). These features are used for belief computation (8), where belief values are assigned to each pixel (10). Finally, a belief map (12) is generated based on the computed belief values.

Fig. 1

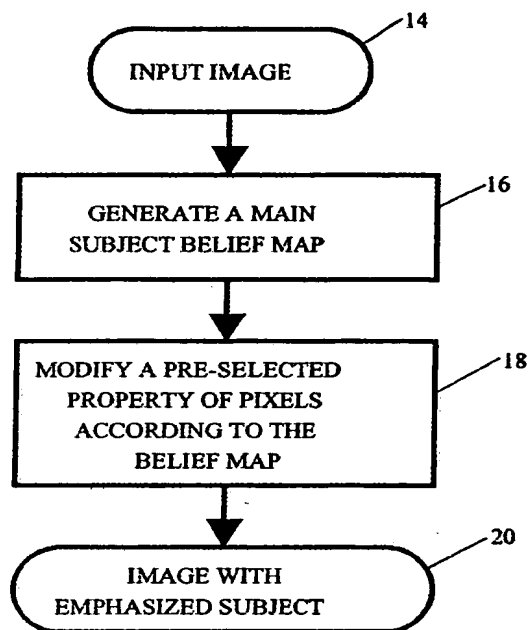


Fig. 2

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graph TD; 22([INPUT IMAGE]) --> 24[GENERATE A MAIN SUBJECT BELIEF MAP]; 24 --> 26[COMPUTE THRESHOLD]; 26 --> 28[GENERATE BINARY MAP FOR SUBJECT AND BACKGROUND]; 28 --> 30[CLEAN UP BINARY MAP]; 30 --> 32[MODIFY A PRE-SELECTED PROPERTY OF PIXELS ACCORDING TO BINARY MAP]; 32 --> 34([IMAGE WITH EMPHASIZED SUBJECT]);
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The flowchart illustrates the process of subject extraction. It begins with an input image (22), which is used to generate a main subject belief map (24). This map is then used to compute a threshold (26), which is used to generate a binary map for the subject and background (28). The binary map is then cleaned up (30) and used to modify a pre-selected property of pixels according to the binary map (32). The final output is an image with an emphasized subject (34).

Fig. 3

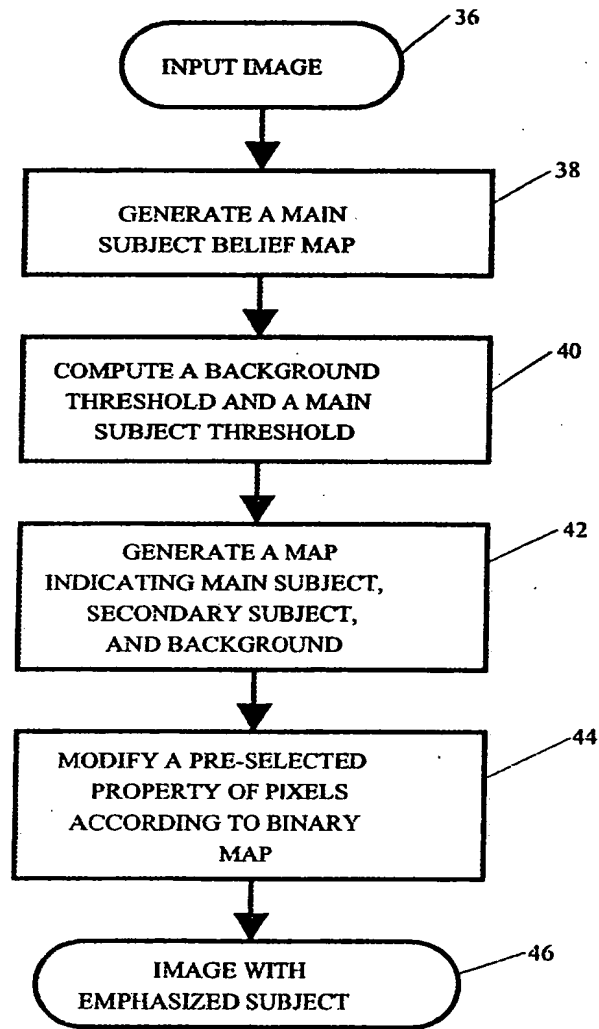


Fig. 4

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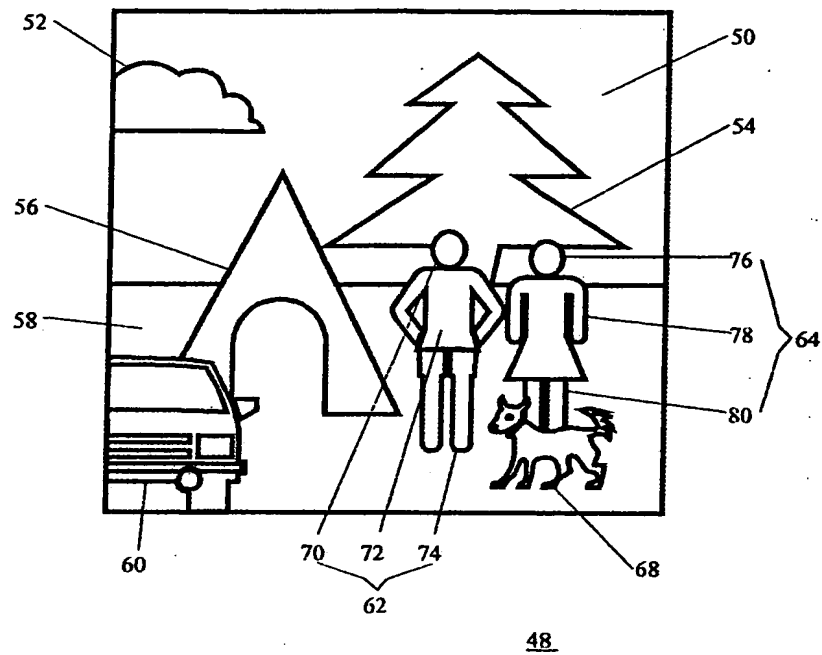


Fig. 5